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Kansas and Southwest Missouri and their Equivalents in Iowa," by Charles R. Keyes; "The Vertical Range of Fossils at Louisiana," embracing an extended table, by Charles R. Keyes and R. R. Rowley; "Natural Gas in the Drift of Iowa," by A. G. Leonard; "The Results of Recent Geological Work in Madison County," by J. L. Tilton; "The Drift Section at Oelwein," by Grant E. Finch; "Evidence of a Sub-Aftonian Till Sheet in Northeastern Iowa," illustrated by a section and three full page half tones, by S. W. Beyer; "A Pre-Kansan Peat Bed," by T. H. MacBride; "A Summary of the Discussion of the Preceding Papers on the Oelwein Section," by Professor S. Calvin; and "Additional Observations on Surface Deposits in Iowa," by B. Shimek. The remaining papers are chiefly biological.

Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, Vol. VI, 1889 to 1897. Davenport, 1897.

In this volume of 400 pages the archæological contributions very notably predominate. Some of these, however, possess geological interest from their connection with recent deposits. The dignity of the volume and of the society is lowered by an endorsement of the ridiculous claims of Captain Glazier, which are unworthy of serious consideration.

Stone Implements of the Potomac-Chesapeake Tidewater Province. By WILLIAM H. HOLMES. From *Fifteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology.* J. W. POWELL, Director. Washington, D. C., 1897.

This paper, though primarily archæological, possesses much geological interest because of its bearing upon anthropic geology. It consists of an elaborate discussion of the manufacturing of flaked stone implements and of the ancient quarry workshops of the District of Columbia, in which this manufacture was extensively carried on. The geological relations of these quarries and of the terranes in which they occur are accurately and fully set forth by sections, photographs, and sketches of the clearest possible type. The various stages of manufacture are fully elucidated by drawings and photographs, so that every feature of the process is most completely and convincingly elucidated. The conclusions reached by Professor Holmes are already familiar to the readers of this magazine. The results of his prolonged investigations are here brought together, summed up and illustrated with a beauty and force which make the paper a monumental contribution to archæology and anthropic geology. C.

Glacial Observations in the Umanak District, Greenland. By PROFESSOR GEORGE H. BARTON. *Report B of the Scientific Work of the Boston Party on the Sixth Peary Expedition to Greenland.*

The paper embraces the observations made by Professor Barton on the border of the inland ice in the vicinity of Umanak fiord and upon the large Karajak, Itivdliarsuk and several small valley glaciers. Mr. Barton found the border of the ice usually nearly vertical to the height of ten to forty feet. The surface in the vicinity of the margin was covered with dust holes ranging in diameter from a fraction of an inch up to at least three feet, with an average depth of about two feet. Except the dust found in these holes no detritus occurs on the surface of the inland ice. The largest surface stream found flowed in a channel having a width of twenty feet with a depth of fifteen feet to the surface of the water which was about five feet in depth. At the point observed this river was flowing directly toward the interior with a velocity of three or four miles an hour. The average gradient of the surface measured on the Karajak glacier was found to be 1 in 52. Professor Barton observed that the overhanging marginal faces were in many cases apparently due to a shearing motion of the upper layers over the lower. "This was indicated quite strongly in one instance, where a layer projecting slightly beyond the ones above had caught a little detritus as it rolled down. This same ledge continued from the slightly inclined face along a portion of the overhanging face, and here still the detritus remained which had been caught in its descent before the shearing motion had changed this part of the face to an overhanging one. A cavern presented a chance for a study of the material forming the layer upon which the detritus had lodged, and also for several feet above, showing them to be free from detritus and consequently that the detritus could only have come from the upper surface and caught upon the shelf, while the face was inclined, and that its present overhanging form was due to the shearing motion in the upper portion of the ice"—a very important observation.

Professor Barton gives interesting illustrations of the hold of the